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WEI Introduce an entirely original conception of his, pertrayed in a most structive flar for young men, which has been very properly vamed

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SPECIAL NOTICE. 1880.

Rogers & RAYMOND, having added to their CENTRAL WARE ROTER, Nos. 191, 123, and 1:5 Fulton-at., a BRANCH ESTABLISH MENT at No. 214 Broadway, next door to Barnus 's Museum, nov sak attention to the magnificent assortment of fashionable Sparne CLOTHING with which they have opened the sesson in both. The combined assertment forms a stock of dashing, elegantly-cut, and moderately-priced Clothing, which all classes of the public should, for their own sakes, inspect without delay. In the Boys' Crowning department, everything that foreign taste has devised for the present season is included.

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GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FARILY SEWING-MACKINES. THE BRET IN USE. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. Designed for all manufacturing purposes, noiseless in its open tion, very rapid, and ospable of every kind of work. It is th best machine ever produced. Price only \$110. I. M. Singer & Co.,

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PRICE \$50, COMPLETE. GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATEFACTION OFFICE NO. 483 BROADWAY.

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AGENTS WANTED.—Liberal discount allowed. D. J. LEVY, Supt

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VERNON & Co.

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CHEMICALLY FREPARRO GLUE,
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For SALE EVERTWHERE.
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STAKE GLUE COMPANY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

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GOSPEL CAUSE,
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THE RELIGIOUS WALFARE THE THEIR FAMILMS, Buy the Great Picture

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We propose to sell our beautiful Engraving of Christ and his apostles to Sunday Schools at a discount, so as to enable them to resell them at the regular retail price; and we have already found that, in a school of a few scholars, sufficient copies have been sold, from the profits of which has been raised a large Morary of books.

St & will insure vix Pictures, postage free.

In offering this work of art at the profits of the state of the school of the state of the school of

rithin the reach of every Minister of the Gospel.
Twelve cents required to prepay. Address

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No. 37 Fark-row, New-York.

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ONE DOOR BELOW CANAL-ST., FORMERLY No. 11 WAS DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL Opus Tayes with success, in effecting permanent cares of Hernis or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private
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Beautifying Cleanaing, Guring,
Preserving, and Res. oring the Hair.
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HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents, Black or Brown Depot No. 1 Barclay st., and sold by all Druggists. Also, lafel libse ONGTENT, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Also Bouguest DE RACHEL, a delightful extract for the Handkerchiet Inimitable HAIR-CUTTING at No. 1 Barclay st.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES are univaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No shinking nor turning up behind. Barcuszon's Harn Drs, the bet in the world, the only harmless and relable Drs known. Apply at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Sond-st.

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Persons wishing Clothing will do well to call and examine one of the latest Spring and Sammer styles of the most Extensive, New, Tasty, and Fashienable Stocks of Rusar-Mark ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other estabishment in this city.

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In all cases where persons are not pleased, their money will
In all cases where persons are not pleased, their money will
be returned.

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The Largest Store in the city.

DR. RIGG'S TRUSS OFFICE, for the radical cure

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1860.

Republican National Convention.. Carcago, May 16.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. We ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by name and address of the writer—not necessarily for pubtion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications Business letters for The Traincus should in all cases be dressed to Horace Ornellay & Co.

H. A. LANTE, No. 23 East Market square, READING, Pa., has be Daily, SEMI-WREELY, and WHENLY TRIBUNE, for sale.

Cash subscriptions and remittances for this paper will be forwarded over the lines of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, free of charge, at our risk. Their lines extend COMPANY, free of charge, at our risk. Their lines extend through New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Canada West, Northern Kentucky, Missouri, &c., &c. Messengers run twice daily over the principal lines. Moneys should be sealed, with name and Post-Office address of subscribers, and addressed to this paper. A receipt should be taken from the Agent.

Advertisements in the Weekly Tribune. Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Real Estate Owners, and others, who have anything to sell, will do well to dvertise in THE WHEELT TRIBUNE. Advertisers will please to send in their favors as early in the week as possible, in order to insure their finding a place. It is proper to add that, with a regular circulation of much more than 200,000 copies, THE WHEELY TRIBUNE is the best and cheapest advertising

medium in the world. A limited number of advertisements are inserted for \$1 per line, each insertion.

Campaign Documents. I. THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT: GOV.

5 BWARD's famous Rochester Speech of 1858; bound up with CHARLES O'CONOK's Union Meeting Speech—Dec. 19, '59—srguing that Negro Slavery is essentially, radically just and humane: To which are added brief opinions of many eminent men II. THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FOR DISU-

EION: Speech of HENRY WILSON of Mass.—In Senate, Jan. 15, 1860—showing by copious citations that the leading Democratic orstors and politicisms are fully resolved to destroy the Union when they can no longer rule it.

III. THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS: Gov. SEW-

ARD's great Speech—in Senate, Feb. 29, 1880—summing up the political issues of the day.

IV. NATIONAL POLITICS: Speech of ABRA-HAM LINCOLN of Illinois—at the Cooper Institute, New-York, Feb. 27, 1820—explaining and defending the position and views of the Republican party on the subject of Sizevey: To which is added, Hon. Jakes R. Doollytle's vindication of the Republi-

V. LAND FOR THE LANDLESS: The Hon, GALU-AHA A. GROW'S Speech—In the House, Feb. 29, 1860—in exposi-tion and edvocacy of the Republican policy of granting the Pub-lic Lands in limited tracts to Actual Settlers for the bare cost of

-Each of the above is printed on fair type and good paper, forming a large octave double-column tract of exteen pages. They are sold in quantities of One Thousand or over for one cent per copy; and the Thousand may be made up from the list above given in such quantities of each as the buyer may desire. In smaller quantities, \$1 25 per hundred; 25c. per dozen; singly,

In GREMAN.-I. Seward's late Speech on the Admission of H. Land for the Landless: The Hon. Galushs A. Grow'

111. National Politics: Abraham Lincoln's Speech. .IV. The Irrepressible Conflict: Gov. Seward's Roch

Speech.

Price of all these German Speeches, 5 cents a single copy: \$2.50 per 100; \$15 per 1,000. It by mail, one cent each in addit

Will not our Republican friends aid us to "circulate the documents !" Now is the time when thousands of minds can be reached and influenced which, three months hence, will be hardened like flint against con-

viction. Terms cash.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Canada from Boston, will close at the New-York Post-Office to day, at 14 and 4 p. m.

The Committee on Cities and Villages in the Senate of New-York, to whom the City Railroad bills have been referred, have-on the application of Mr. Wm. Allen Butler, on behalf of citizens and tax-payers-appointed a hearing on Wednesday of this week, at 4 p. m.

San Francisco dates to the 11th ult. reached Meloy's Station by the Overland 'Mill on Saturday night. A considerable demand for labor had been caused by the opening of the Napa quicksilver mines. The Jackson County (Oregon) quartz mines are said to yield immense profits, excelling anything yet known in California. The quartz is reported to be worth \$20,000 per tun.

Congress vesterday devoted the day mainly to the Slavery question. The Senate discussed the integrity of the Union, and the necessity of protecting slave property in the Territories. The House was engaged on the bill to prohibit polygamy in Utab, in considering which the whole subject of the power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories was, of course, involved. In this debate, Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee especially distinguished

Our State Senate did one good job yesterday. By a vote of 14 to 6, it postponed indefinitely the scheme of making the People hold a Special Election in order to recast our higher Judiciary and vote some \$100,000 extra into the pockets of certain judges. The incorrigible six were Messrs, Goss, Hammond, Laurence, Prosser, Ramsey and [of c urse | Spinola.

The Hon. Charles G. Myers, Attorney-General of our State, has officially reported that the act whereby the Central Railroad was exempted from the payment of Canal Tolls was never constitutionally passed, and that the obligation to pay such tolls still exists. If so, must there not be some way of enforcing it ?

The Aldermen and Supervisors nominated by the Republicans of Brooklyn, and to be voted for today, are as follows: ALDERMEN.

H. DANIBL T. LEVERICH.
IV. PETRIF G. TAYLOR.
VI. LECTER BIRDERYE.
VIII. JAMES A. VAN BRUNT.
VIII. JAMES A. VAN BRUNT. SUPERVISORS. Words.

1. LUTHER EARS.

11. JUTTET T. REDVIELD.

111. JOSTUS T. REDVIELD.

111. JOSTUS T. REDVIELD.

1V. SAMUEL BORTH.

V. ASDREW J. GERUNG.

VI. WILLIAM COST.

VII. SEPPLEN CROWELL.

VIII. GARRET G. BERGEN.

Wards.

X. WILLIAM M. THOMAS.

XI. FRANCIS C. KIRBY.

XII. ALREANDER ROSS.

XIII. BENJ. W. WILSON.

XIV. GEOLOR B. McGRATH.

XV. CHARLES C. TALBOT.

XIX. JANES D. SPARRMAN.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

VICTORY: "And still her gray rocks tower above the ses, Which murmus at their feet, a broken wave."

The Republicans of CONNECTICUT last evening emerged triumphant from the most desperate politi cal struggie to which any State was ever subjected Money in floods, threats of Pro Slavery proscription in their industry and its products, menaces of discolution of the Union if they were not beaten, an enormous Naturalization, and, we fear, a heavy illegal vote, mainly polled by means of bogus certificates of legal residence in towns other than those wherein they appeared and voted, have swelled the Pro-Slavery poll enormously beyond the actual strength of the Sham Democracy, but without avail. HENRY A. BUCKINGHAM is over One Thou sand ahead in the votes we have received up to this hour (midnight), embracing at least three-fourths of the State; and we do not think the residue can reduce it. There is, of course, a great Pro-Slavery gain, partly through naturalization, partly through fraud, in New Haven, Hartford, Middletown and the adjacent stone-quarries, Derby, Bridgeport, &c., but the Republican strength is fully sustained in the rural districts, and wherever the population is indigenous. Windham County nearly doubles her Republican majority of last year, and we hope that Litchfield, when fully heard from, will be found to have done likewise.

For the rest of the State Ticket, we have no re turns; but, as Col. Seymour was nominated as the most popular man in the State, and every effort was concentrated upon him, we may fairly presume that the other Republican candidates run fully up to Gov. Buckingham.

The Legislature is Republican all over. Five Senators in the two South-Eastern counties settle that branch. We hear of Republican gains of Representatives in almost every County, leaving no doubt that the House is Republican by nearly two to one, or more than the majority of last year. This secures the return to the U.S. Senate of the Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, or some other good and true Republican, for six years from the 4th of March next.

We judge that the total vote exceeds 85,000. The highest ever before cast (that for President in '56) was 80,325. The increase is of course nearly all in the cities and populous manufacturing towns.

3 a. m .- We have returns from nearly all the State. They leave no doubt of Buckingham's election and of a decided Republican majority in the Legislature. Nobly done, dauntless Republi cans of Connecticut!

Now for RHODE ISLAND!

TOLLS AND TAXES.

The Conference Committees of the two House at Albany on the subject of a toll bill have not yet reported, and meantime all the financial measures are delayed, though we are within ten days or fortnight of the termination of the session. If w did not fear that the Senate were hopelessly in bonds to the Central Railroad, we should again urge upon them the propriety, nay, the necessity, of the passage of the Assembly Toll bill, or something like it. If we are to finish the cauals, pay the interest on our debt, and keep the wheels of Government in motion, we must raise this year over five millions of dollars. If this sum is raised by direct tax, a tax of four mills will be necessary. Last year the tax was two and a half mills, and the only year it has ever been higher was in 1857, when it was three nills, and the Republicans lost the State the nex year in consequence. To impose a four-mill tax would, in our opinion, endanger the Republican supremacy in this State; and yet, even if we abandon the completion of the canals, which we cannot do, a tax of nearly that amount must be raised unless some other source of revenue is found. The reimposition of a moderate tax upon the railways, with a consequent increase of tolls upon the canals, is the only expedient that has been suggested; and the question is not so much whether tolls shall be reimposed, as whether they shall be so regulated as to render possible a reduction of the direct tax to two and a half mills, or whether we shall be content with less than three hundred thousand dollars in gross from that source, and impose a tax of at

least three mills and a half. This is the question which stares the Senate i the face. How any Republican can hesitate, we do not see. We cannot believe there is any Sepator representing a Republican District outside of this City who does not know and feel that if he votes to impose a tax of three and a half mills, he digs his political grave. Let not Senator Sessions and his companions deceive themselves into the belief that the people will have forgotten their action when eighteen months hence they are called upon to elect a new Senate. The people will not forget it, be cause their own pockets and the public press will combine to remind them of it Again, then, we appeal to Senators Sessione, Robertson, Ketcham Fiero, Lapham, and Abell, to pause before they inflict so deadly a blow upon the great party to which they belong. If they have no regard for their own future political prospects, let them at least remember that they are in a measure the guardians of a cause whose success they have no right even to put in jeopardy.

As it is a fashion with a portion of the press to deny or ridicule statements that peacable citizens of Free States are mobbed and lynched at the South when they have given no provocation for such outrages, we quote the following from the last issue which has reached us of The (Georgia) Atlanta Confederacy. It is not even pretended that the person outraged had done or said anything to in voke Pro-Slavery vengeance:

RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE.—An old Abolition reprobate, calling himself Dr. Holscher, from Pennsylvania, was taken up in our city, on last Saturday, for having in his possession incendiary documents. The bird was stripped of his borrowed plumage, and a reated ore was stripped of his borrowed plumage, and areated to a coat of black, a color more in accordance with his political principles, and marked to "Horace Greeley," TRIBUNE Office, New-York City, Right side up with "care." Thus parcelled, he left for New-York, via Chattanooga and Norfolk. Horace, the Black Knight of The TRIBUNE, will please inform us of the save arrival of his "Brother" in iniquity. This climate is too hot for Abolitionists.

Republicans of Brooklyn! HAVE YOU VOTED! If not, go at once to the polls and deposit your ballots. One vote may decide the contest, and it may be years ere you have another such chance of

A MASSACHUSETTS MIDNIGHT BEVIEW.

witness the absolute realization of such a precious

bit of osseous romance in this practical time, and in

practical Boston; and yet how shall we designate

uch a catacomb convention as that city witnessed

on Thursday last? Dead men may have personal and political interests; and, if they have, there is nothing in the Constitution and the Laws which forbids their meeting, speaking, resolving, and ad-Journing. Only it has been customary to refer such gatherings to 2 future period, when terrestrial tombs shall be left tenantless. Still, 't is quite a matter of taste; and if a few handred anatomical preparations please to convene, to hear Mr. Geo. T. Curtis speak, it orly proves that curiosity may survive ordinary vitality, and that death-which is a comfortable dectrine-may even strengthen man's power of endurance. Mr. Geo. T. Curtis addressing Mr. Marshall P. Wilder as "Mr. President" takes the least imaginative of us quite back to the other side of the Middle Ages, and we involuntarily inquire if Prof. Agassiz was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. But, if we may credit the newspapers, all this has happened. There is to be a new party. It involves a slight confusion of the dramatic unities, but the party that is to be has held a State Convention. The object of the new party is "the cultivation of the Christian vir-"tues;" and therefore-which rather complicates the oddity-Mr. George T. Curtis is invited to make the initial speech. And how does he do it? Why, how should Mr. George T. Curtis, as a high-minded an honorable, and a constitutional Dead Man, do it? How have all Dead Men done it? How but by bewailing "the folly of the times?" And also "the corruption of the times ?" Did any one, in all history, ever know a Departed Gentleman to get up and walk, and make speeches, without his fling at "the folly of the times?" It is for that purpose, and for that purpose only, that Dead Folk perambulate, and equeak, and gibber. So Mr. George T. Curtis, as awful and as shadowy as McPhersonian ghost, gets up to say that nineteentwentieths of his late fellow-creatures are bert upon considering "topics of dangerous tendency," and "mere abstract questions," and "foolish and absurd notions of sectional honor and sectional interest?" From which we infer that, guided by the light of his ghastly and ghostly experience, Mr. George T. Curtis has come to the conclusion that there can be no such thing as " sectional honor." That is to eay, the North, as such, can have no "sectional honor," and the South, as such, can have no "sectional honor" either. This would, of course, render it impossible for the North practically to iojure the South, or for the South practically to injure the North. With all due respect for the Rt. Honorable Ghost, we beg leave to ask him why, such being his opinions in the spirit, he had such a deal to deliver in the flesh, respecting the wrongs inflicted by New-England upon the South? And why, the wrongs of the South being purely ideal, they have so excited his sympathies and those of his fellowghosts? The Hon. Ghost had but "three minutes "to spare;" his leave of absence being thus limited: and, therefore, his presence was more impressive than anything he said. On the whole, his visit was quite unsatisfactory, except as a matter of curiesity. And we are pained to say that all the ghosts were equally inexplicit. Of what use was it to summon such a venerable Spirit as the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, whose main objection to the Republican party was that it "played upon a harp of a single string"? Was there nothing new about that joke? In fact, and quite to the contrary, there was about it a very mouldy aroma. Of what use to call Mr. George S. Hillard-by his own confession, made many years ago, the oldest man in Massachusetts, and a ghost of very long starding-to talk of "the estrangement of the two sections of the country "? One would think, to listen to Ghost George, that the "two sections" went deliberately to work to get up a feud for the mere sake of having a feud, or merely for "the fun "of the thing"-which does not strike us as a statesmanlike view, even for a very old Ghost in-Ghost George thinks that because men are 'weary of agitation," he and his fellowspecters have nothing to do but to organize a party, and everybody will be

glad to join it. A very odd idea has Ghost George of "a party." "A party" without agitation-a party flat, still, and dead-a party which just whistles a little, and whistles very mildly about election time-a party that speaks never, save "with bated breath"-a party the business of which is to ignore all controversy-that may be a party for Ghosts, but not for living men-though it is hard to see or to say how it can be considered a party at all. We thought, before we read the remarks of this well-bred apparition, that parties implied combatants, and battles, and rencontres, and sometimes pretty noisy ones. But we were mistaken. Parties mean evening parties or morning meetings with marriage-bells; and a really nice man for quite a small party Mr. George Hillard is; although, should he continue to walk for the next three centuries, we despair of his finding a party small enough to suit him, or to be suited by him. When the small Party without Emotion is fairly organized, the Chosts will have a great time certainly. Until then, our advice to specters in general is to keep shady; or, if their earthly habits are too strong for them, and they must walk, let them do so under the wings of the Democracy. That party is dead enough in certain respects to suit the most fastidious Goblin. It is dead if we may credit its odor, and it is dead if we may judge by its political successes, or rather by its political attempts. It should be dead enough to suit even the Three Georges-the Hillard, the Lunt, and the Curtis; and, if they must have something deader still, why all we can say is, that nobody asked them to walk at all. Nor must they suppose, because they have found the quiet of the grave so pleasant, that everybody can or will appreciate their delicate nerves. Elections may be exceedingly quiet where they came from; but elections will, we fear, continue to be quite obstreperous affairs upon earth. There will be blows still given-there will be blows received-there will be cries, and slogans, and screams. The rose-water style of politics may be in high fashion in Hades; and nothing prevents the three Georges from going down again, and taking a little tail of admirers with them. But if we were one of the Trio from Tartarus, we would not go home without company. We would take the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, or some other gloriously gloomy specimen of Life in Death: and an attested copy of the Boston Resolution; of which we may say a word. They were manu-

factured by one Gen. Dana, and, as a specimen of bricks without straw, they do him great Everybody has read that diabolical little German credit. Resolution I. declares that now is the time copy of verses in which Napoleon is represented as for conservative and patriotic men to do something; mustering at midnight his skeleton regiments and which is explained to mean, now is the time to stop bony brigades. One could hardly have expected to

Agitat on. Resolution II. declares that Agitation is mis-

Resolution III. declares that there can be no Tariff upless Agitation is stopped.

Resolution IV. declares that Massachusetts can not be well governed unless Agitation is stopped. Very good, O three Georges! Agitation must be stopped. Now, let us see you stop it'

BAD LITTOR. A correspondent urges that, if the drinking popmatter of our City could only be induced to see and hear Dr. Cox's demonstrations of the poisonous character of the liquors they are constantly imbibing. they would surely refra n. We do not believe it. Why should they revolt against Sulphuric Acid, Strychnine, Prussic Acid, &c., and not against Alcohol? Are the former deadly poisons? So is Alcohol. So is Nicotine, the essential principle of Tobacco, as has been a thousand times demonstrated. Yet what votary of tobacco ever declined one chew, one pinch, one whiff, on that account?

It is very true that most of the liquors drank in this City, from what pretends to be pure Cognac down to the mildest Lager Beer, are grossly adulterated-or rather, they are made up in good part of cheap and deadly substances which differ radically from those of which they profess to be extracts. But if they were just what they purport to be, they would be poisons still; and the tendency of such teaching as Dr. Cox's is to induce a blind belief that, if they were only not adulterated, they would be innoxious, if not wholesome. If men will poison themselves, we see not why they may not as well do it with Strychnine as with Nicotine, Sulphuric Acid, or Alcohol. That the former do their work the more speedily, is a recommendation of one class or the other; but we do not decide of which. In this gloriously free and enlightened country, if one man chooses to kill bimself with a pistol and another with a cleaver, who shall overrule the choice of the one in favor of that of the other?

TENEMENT-HOUSE REFORM.

The following petition, now circulating, is already signed by four thousand five hundred citizens. Time only is necessary to obtain fifty thousand signatures.

only is necessary to obtain fifty thousand signatures. To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, residents of the city of New-York, beg your honorable bodies to pass during this seession, adequate laws for the regulation of tenement houses in this city. Hundreds of thousands of people are personally interested in a bill securing for the future the health, comfort, and safety of persons living in these houses. At present they are inadequate to the wants of towerts and a disgrace to our city.

health, comfort, and safety of persons living in these houses. At present they are inadequate to the wants of tenarts, and a disgrace to our city.

A bill meeting these reformatory requirements is now before the Committee on Cities and Villages, and has been adequately enforced by a committee of citizens, Messrs Fry, Duganne, and Pilsbury.

The undersigned trust that that bill, or an equivalent, will be passed this session, and the undersigned will ever pray atte.

ever pray, etc., etc. Nem-York, March 20, 1860.

We would ask, why is the delay in reporting the bill now in the hands of the Committee on Towns and Villages? Twenty-five persons have been burnt alive, seven in one tenement house, eight in another, and ten in another, since the 3d of January! Did ever humanity more urgently demand immediate legislative action? Will not some member move that this special bill be taken from the Committee and passed upon at once?

Slowly and dimly the light dawns upon the late heroic encounter between Democratic members of he Senate of the United States. Thus we find in a Washington letter in The Evening Post the following mild and unexcited history of this great and

memorable event: "The fight in caucus some days ago, between two Southern Senators, word seem to indicate that Mr. Douglas has friends in the South. It is said that Clingman was fighting the battle of Douglas when he got so severely handled by Clay, of Alabama. Ever since, Mr. Clingman has worn goggles, so that the condition of his eves cannot be ascertained. Clay has a very decided feeling against Mr. Douglas, considering him doubtless to be a demagogue of the first water, and ready at any moment to cheat either North or

South if he can thereby advance his personal fortunes.

On the other hand we find in The Leader a de. scription of the combat which does better justice to the distinguished and elegant Senator from North

"As some misstatements have been made in connec tion with the recent 'scrimmage' in the Senate Caucus, the following facts may as well be stated: When the Territorial resolutions reported by Mr. Green were under discussion, Mr. Clay observed, in the course of the debate, that no Southern Senator would vote against them who either did not disbelieve in the principles of them who either did not disbelieve in the principles of them, or who was not afraid to express his convictions. Mr. Clingman retorted harshly to Mr. Clay, 'That is a lie,' to which the latter responded with a blow. There-upon Mr. Clingman knocked bim down. Senators Toombs and Davis seized Mr. Clingman, and while holding him Mr. Clay gave him a black eye. These We are convinced that this is near the truth,

though we cannot easily believe that the courteous and chivalric Clingman exhibited anything like harshness of manner in giving the lie to the Senator from Alabama. At the same time, it s our solemn opinion that Clay never could have given Cl ngman that unfortunate and disfiguring black eye, bad not the latter been held for the purpose. But what can be thought of Messrs. Toombs and Davis, who thus came in to turn the odds of the fight in Clay's favor and held Clingman by main force, while his adversary thus gave it to him in the eyes? It may have been natural enough for Clay to take advantage of the circumstance to enjoy a sweet revenge on one whom alone he could not handle, but to Toombs and Davis this treacherous interference in an honorable and manly conflict is disgraceful. What they should have done, was to form a ring and see fair play all round. As it is, their conduct appears to have been wrong and unjustifiable on any principles of gentlemanly conduct.

We add, however, that as these remarks are based on a merely ex parte account of the fight, we will with pleasure insert any letter of contradiction or explanation which Messrs. Toombs and Davis may desire to lay before the public, through our

-But what about the Hon. Dr. Fitch of Indiana? Had he anything or nothing to de with this fight, or with any fight of a Senatorial character? Won't anybody tell ?

The Courrier des Etats Unis argues that every American citizen of French birth must vote with the so-called Democratic party, and against the Republicans, because the Tariff bill lately reported in the House of Representatives by Mr. Morrill of Vermont, who is a Republican, proposes to lay on French wines and brandies higher duties than are laid by the present tariff. In other words, according to the Courrier, every Frenchman who takes the oath of citizenship in the United States, should still regard the profits of the wine-growers and brandy-distillers of France as superior in importance to the welfare and prosperity of his adopted country! He should also possess a soul so vile and | cus.

so base as to be willing to curse a continent with Slavery in order that these wine growers and distillers may make a little more money, and he hin. self get a rather cheaper glass of spirits. If this sort & politics is likely to commend itself to Prenchman. we must say that other people have generally attributed to them a degree of common sease and of generos ty of nature totally inconsistent with such narrow and contemptible motives.

-But it is very possible that this anxiety about wine and brandy is only a pretext on the part of the Courrier. Though compelled, in order to preserve a few standard and slave-breeding subscribers.

to support the Democratic party, its conductors are still men of education, and telong to the Nimteenth Century and not the Ninth. They are accordingly unable to advocate Slavery and Fillibusterism frankly and directly; and finding nothing else by which they can prove their fidelity to the Sham Democracy, they assail the Republican party as well as they cap, on the ground of a proposition to add a few cents per gallon to the duties on wine and brandy.

There are not many things in regard to which we are able to adopt the opinions or sympathize with the purposes of Napoleon III. and the members of his government. But in a speech recently made to the Legislative Corps by his half-brother, Count e Morny, on occasion of the commercial treaty between France and England, the truth upon the question of Free Trade and Protection was stated with a clearness and cogency that could not well be surpassed. We quote a brief but comprehensive passage:

"Free trade may, it appears to me, be considered as the object to which society is tending, but protection must be the means of arriving at it. Suppose free trade established in a new and poor country, what will trade established in a new and prorecountry, what will that country produce? I do not deny but that it can develop some favored industry by a natural privileged situation, but foreign compedition would stiff in their bud all those things which it requires in order to prosper—capital, skillful workmen, experienced overseers, easy communication, and a good market—in fact, all the conditions which time alone can give. A transition, consequently, is indispensable, and to preach free trade to a country which does not enjoy all these advantages is nearly as equitable as to propose to a child to contend with a grown man."

This is the genuine doctrine, and precisely the

This is the genuine doctrine, and precisely the same that we have preached for years. We commend it, as it is expressed by Count de Moroy, to all theoretic free traders who are capable of reflecting on the subject.

The Republican candidates for Charter Officers, to be voted for to day in Brooklyn, are THOMAS W. FIELD, for Collector of Taxes and Assessme JOHN WILLIAMS, for Street Commissioner.

JOHN C. DURYEA, for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies

The Republican cardidates are respectable and responsible men who, if elected, will make good and faithful public servants. Republicans, one and all, rally to their support.

Let no Republican voter in Brooklyn go to business this morning until he has deposited his vote. Success now may give us the county in the Presidential campaign. The Democrats are pretty evenly divided and the Republican ticket will succeed, if you all do your duty. Don't fail to vote early.

POLITICAL.

-The price of beef seems just now to be the most important matter with the Southern Democracy. Indeed, The Daily Progress, the lucus a non lucende name of a paper published in North Carolica, says:

neme of a paper published in North Carolica, says:

"Our celegation have not had time to think about
who is to be the nominee yet; the great and most vital of all questions to them is, now, what is to be the
price of beard at Charleston? Can they get into a
first-class hotel at \$5 a day each, or must they take
garret accommodations at \$10? After the price of cice
and Fulton Market beef (as they are to be served at
Charleston) is settled, then our delegation will be prepared to consider less weighty matters."

The Charleston papers say that the landlords will have to pay 25 cents per pound for Leef; but The Macon (Gs.) Telegraph denies this; it says;

"With acres of beef in Tennessee, at from six to eight cents for the best quality, and within 48 hours' transportation by railroad, it is felly to be publishing such stuff. Charleston could feed ten Democratic Conventions on a weak's notice." There is something too dreadful in the idea of "tee

Democratic Conventions" in session at one time and -The first Assembly District of Queens County have

selected Robert Willets of Flushing, and Lot Cornelius of Oyster Bay, to represent them in the Republican Convention at Syracuse. Isaac H. Cocks as alternate to Robert Willets, and Lendal F. Pratt as alternate to Lot Cornelius. -Desiring to hire two obscure rooms in the city for

two weeks in April, a Charleston gentleman inquired of the owner what he would charge for rent, who replied that he would take four hundred dollars for them, paid in advance. This is what a commentator calls "a high old joke."

-The Catifornia and Oregon delegations to the Charleston Convention propose to "camp out" in frontier style during the Convention; they will take down their tents for that purpose. They will require room enough for some three large marquees, and from twenty to twenty-five small tents, as there will be about forty attendants from the Pacific slope-sll good men and true, and dwellers beyond the Sierra Nevada. An active Charlestonian has secured for the purpose above named the vacant lot on the easterly side of Meeting street, near South Bay.

-Mr. Surveyor Hart has fallen heir to an estate under the following romantic circumstances. Years ago, when in Paris, a levely Jewess became enamored of him, but he did not return the passion. When he came back to New-York, he still remained the object of her tender recollections, which were shown by her sending him, on the several annual feast days of her ancient faith, valuable presents-sweat mementoes which only the delicate taste of woman knows bow to summon up. Every feast of the Passover, as well as every other Mosaic day of mark, accordingly there were disputched to this city, sentimental objects of art and vertu; and neither distance, time, nor the absence of a reciprocity treaty, could abate her love the least. As she was faithful in life go was she true in death, for the news arrived the other day that the poor lady had gone to the better world, and dying, bequethed to Mr. Hart an estate. It was legally necessary for him to go abroad to look after it, and, accordingly, he sailed on Saturday for Hamburg, where the estate lies.

-Though there is nothing very strange in the fact that the "Fencibles Band" of Lancaster City the other night gave a serenade in a square of that city, yet a singular fact is stated by a local reporter; he says "The stillness of the night carried the music for a considerable distance, and brought to the spot a large number of persons, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of its performances." The idea of the stillness of the night engaging in express business is sufficiently startling; but when we come to hear that all the persons whom it brought spoke in the highest terms of its performances, a hopeless bewilderment

-An infant in Wrightsville, Pa , nearly came to its death, the other day, in the following manner: The father left a bottle containing a narcotic, on a sidebeard, and went from the room; the infant was lying in a cradle, and a three year old boy was in care of it; the latter took the bottle, poured nearly all the contents down the infant's threat, causing partial strangulation, and afterward a death-like stoper, from which it was with difficulty recovered. The moral is obvi-